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lina, and in the constitutional history of our states generally; he has brought to bear on the task an evident love of his subject, and commendable industry in his search for facts. It is hoped that the finished work will be free from the faults noticed in the part so far published.*

MR. WARNER makes a good attempt at a continuous narrative of English industrial history, notwithstanding the deprecation of that ideal involved in his title.† He really discusses almost all the significant conditions and movements in the economic, and, in the narrower sense, in the social history of England, from the Roman Conquest to the Factory Laws. His indebtedness to the two works to which he refers in his preface is quite evident, though perhaps not more so than all later writers must be to those who are pioneers in their subject. The chief excellency in his book, in addition to the point already spoken of, is its clear, moderate, rational descriptions and comments. The chief adverse criticism to be made is its too careless attribution of facts which we only know to be true of one period to the conditions of another. Instances of this are to be found in the use of documents belonging to the thirteenth century for the description of England in the time of Domesday, and in a general antedating of gild organization and changes. The treatment becomes better and better as it comes downward in date, and a continuous reading can be heartily recommended not only to one who may wish to see clearly the "landmarks" of England's industrial development, but still more to the one who needs to have his reading in more familiar and favored aspects of history corrected and broadened by a knowledge of the more fundamental facts of social life in each successive period.

REVIEWS.

The Evolution of the English House. By SIDNEY O. ADDY, M. A. Pp. 223. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1899.

This work, which is one of the "Social England Series," throws additional light upon the "economic interpretation of history." The plan of the series is clearly given in the editorial preface, which shows how insufficient for scientific purposes are the data obtained by the study of biography or acts of parliament, if the forces of social environment are omitted.

Social questions are foremost in public thought to-day, and the answers to these questions must be sought, not in the lives of indi-

* Contributed by Professor W. E. Mikell, University of Pennsylvania.

† *Landmarks in English Industrial History.* By GEORGE TOWNSEND WARNER, A. M. Pp. 386. Price 6s. London: Blackie & Son, 1899.

viduals, but in the life of society. The Social England Series, therefore, invokes the aid of religion, commerce, art, literature, law, science and agriculture to the interpretation of history, and does not merely rely upon the records of politics and wars.

In the evolution of the English House the author gives a detailed description of the development of English architecture from the cave dwellings of antiquity to the cathedral, illustrated by numerous photographs and diagrams. The earliest forms of British houses were round, conical in shape, built of wattled wood, or basket work, the hearth was central, a hole in the roof being the only exit for the smoke. The rectangular house was not evolved from the round house, but from the temporary booth or tent which shepherds often constructed as summer residences while tending their flocks. These were built by bending two pairs of trees into basket-shaped arches, resembling those of a Gothic church, united at their apexes by a ridge tree, the frame work being covered with whatever material was available. The "bay" was the architectural unit, its normal length of sixteen feet being determined by the standing room required by the "long yoke" of oxen.

In an equally interesting manner the author traces the development of the combined dwelling-house and cattle-stall, showing the modifications in architecture necessitated by man's better economic environment; the introduction of chimneys, windows, decorations, etc., followed as a result of this environment.

The influence of Roman architecture in the development of the "town house" is clearly shown. The manor house, the castle and watch tower, and the Church or Lord's House were the outgrowth of the feudal system of the middle ages. A detailed account of the functions, as well as of the architecture of these buildings, is given in chapters viii, ix and x. Thus we are led to see that our common architectural forms were not derived from arbitrary designs, but from the simple hut, whose roof was held up by a pair of wooden "forks."

The copious foot-notes and long list of books cited attest the careful research of the author. He concludes as follows:

"The progress of man in the arts can be measured by the difference between the cave dwelling and the cathedral. The first links of the long chain of evolution, which extends between the lowest and the highest forms of human dwellings, were forged by the men who tilled the land and watched the flocks. It was they who fashioned and maintained the shapes which for so many ages prevailed in the cottage and the palace."

F. E. HORACK.